

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

Published by Cleveland & Pearce.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

Office, on Market Street.

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

NUMBER 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Blanks! Blanks!!

AN assortment of blanks of various kinds such as Warrants, Quit-Claim and Mortgage Deeds, Subpoenas, Summons, Executions, Attachments, and other Justice's blanks, constantly on hand at this office.

BANKING OFFICE

KINNEY & TRACY!
KINNEY & TRACY have opened an office for discount and deposit, on Front street, four doors below the U. S. Hotel. Interest allowed on deposits, payable on demand. Gold, silver, and insurance notes bought and sold. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
May 13, 1850.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

DUGAN & MACKOY,
Exchange Brokers,
LOAN money collect notes and drafts, buy and sell Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, receive money on deposit allowing interest on the same, payable on demand.
January 9, 1849.—40.

SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted at all times, to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.
DUGAN & MACKOY,
Exchange Brokers,
East side of Market, one door from Front st.
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, '49.—28ft.

New Hat and Cap MANUFACTORY!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE
Portsmouth, Ohio

S. R. ROSS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
COMMISSION

PRODUCE MERCHANT,
AND
Forwarder,
FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH OHIO

A full and complete assortment of Tea, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Nails, Iron, Coffee, Molasses, Powder, Cordage, &c., always on hand, at Eastern Wholesale prices.
Particular attention given to orders.
Portsmouth, May 8, 1848. ff.

F. J. OAKES. **A. W. BUSKIRK**
OAKES & BUSKIRK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in
Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign
AND
Domestic Liquors.

NO. 6.
Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
We hope by strict attention to business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage here before extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged.
January 2, 1849.—439

Summer Hats.

THE subscriber now has on hand and is finishing a superior quality of Hats of the latest styles and of every variety adapted to the season. Also,
Children's Hats and Caps,
of every beautiful form & now on hand, all of which will be sold singly or by the dozen, on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory.
D. WOLFARD,
Front street, Portsmouth, April 29, '50

R. LLOYD

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather
and Shoe Findings.
I AM now receiving my Spring Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings, together with a large and beautiful assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, which were selected with great care.
Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought west of the Mountains.
RICHARD LLOYD,
Store on the Rio Red River,
Portsmouth, March 19, 1850.—50.

JNO. McDOWELL Jr.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
NEW ORLEANS.

Land Office Agency.
Persons wishing to enter land in the Land Office in Chillicothe, O., can have attended to, and save both time and money by calling on,
DUGAN & MACKOY,
Farmers and Merchants' Exchange,
Portsmouth, Nov. 27, '49.—34ft.

ALWAYS on hand S. F. FLOUR, No. 1 and 2. Warranted to be of good quality.
C. A. M. DAMRIN.
December 10, 1849.—62

COFFEE—100 bags for sale at market rates by
S. R. ROSS.
July 15, 1850.

TOBACCO—20 boxes 5/8 Missouri Tobacco, for sale below the market, by
S. R. ROSS.
Sept. 9, '50.

Business Directory

GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS
S. R. ROSS,
Front street, 5 doors below Market.
Oakes & Buskirk,
No. 6, Front street, above Market.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS & GROCERS.
Davis & Smith,
East side of Market street.
McDowell & Co.,
Corner of Front and Market streets.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. J. M. Shackelford,
Residence on Fourth above Court.
Dr. J. Corson,
Residence on Court, between 4th and 5th sts.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Edward W. Jordan,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.
W. A. Hutchins,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.

BANKERS.
P. Kinney & Co.,
Front, half way between Market & Jefferson
Dugan & Mackoy,
East side of Market, 1 door from Front street

INSURANCE COMPANIES
Portsmouth Insurance Company,
Front, in J. Lodwick & Son's Store.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Wm. Elden & Co.,
East side Market, between Front & Second
Lodwick & Son,
No. 66 Front, above Jefferson.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
J. L. M'VEY & Co.,
Front, 53 Flashed Row.
Shackelford & Crichton,
Front, below Jefferson.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
S. Wells,
Front, between Court and Market.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.
John Clugsten,
Front, one door above Kinney's.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.
J. B. & S. P. Nickels,
West side Market, between Front & Second

MERCHANT TAILORS.
A. C. Davis,
Front Street, below U. S. Hotel.
Miller & Elms,
Corner of Front and Jefferson.

BOOTS & SHOES.
M. Kehoe,
Front, two doors below Jefferson.

HATS AND CAPS.
D. Wolfard,
Front street, one door below Franklin House

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
J. M. Teagarden,
Over No. 3, Jefferson street.

JOB PRINTING
AT THE
INQUIRER OFFICE.

HAVING recently procured an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of
FANCY AND JOB TYPE.

We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of
SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS,
HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS,
HORSE BILLS, VISITING CARDS,
LABELS, CIRCULARS, &c.

With a new and beautiful font of
Script,

And also one of Secretary Type,
we are prepared to execute all kinds of Legal and Business Blanks.

We shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Land conveyances, Bills of Lading, Promissory notes, &c., got up after the most approved forms, which we will sell by the single sheet or quire, at prices, for the most part, as low as they can be procured in Cincinnati. Having been at considerable expense, from a desire to have the above named kinds of work executed as well in our town as they can be in larger places, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. H. MURRAY & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stoves, Grates, Castings and Hollow-ware,
Manufacturers of
Copper, Zinc, Sheet-iron, and Tin-ware,
WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
Portsmouth, Ohio.

We invite Country merchants, Farmers, men, and citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and despatch.
Portsmouth, Sept. 18, '49.—24wtf.

GREAT HARVEST FROLIC!
NEW

DRY GOODS.
JAMES FURSELL,

HAS just received his FALL stock of Dry Goods, and now invites the examination of Merchants and Housekeepers, to one of the largest, choicest and cheapest assortments to be found in this place. His stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods, and trimmings of every kind is unusually large, to which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited.

Queensware and Glass.
Furnace men and Merchants, will find the Queensware department fully supplied with everything in that line, and at prices uniformly lower than it can be had in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and 20 per cent. lower than can be delivered from Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE.
Sept. 25, 1850.—60 J. P.

Portsmouth
GLASS WORKS.
The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Flat Glass Ware, which they will sell at Pittsburgh prices, and warrant equal to any in market. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases elsewhere.
SCAFLE & BROTHERS,
Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1850.—26ft

The Muses.



The Season.

Summer's gone and over!
Fogs are falling down,
And with russet tinges
Autumn's doing brown.

Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the Book of Nature's
Getting short of leaves.

Round the tops of houses,
Swallows as they fly,
Give like yearly tenants,
Notices to quit.

Skies, of fickle temper,
Weep by turns and laugh—
Night and Day together,
Taking half and half.

Go, September endeth—
Cold and most perverse—
But the months that follow,
Sure will pinch us worse.

To Miss E. M.

There needs not that lip, though sweet music be in it.

To tell thee thy bosom is gentleness' shrine;
For I saw all thy soul in the very first minute
I met the soft light of that blue eye of thine.

I praise not thy cheek, though in beauty not wanting,
I praise not thy brow, though thy ringlets are there;

'Tis the grace of the heart renders thee so enchanting,
And makes me forget that thy form is so fair.

Miscellaneous.

Proposed Illinois Railroad from Chicago to Mobile, and the State of Illinois.

The active and intelligent agent of the State of Illinois, Mr. Julius Wadsworth, has put forth an address to the creditors of that State, on the subject of constructing the proposed railroad, in aid of which, Congress has recently granted every alternate section of land for six sections in width, on each side of said road, thereby providing for the construction of nearly six hundred miles of railroad within the limits of the State, embracing a donation of two and a half million acres of land, upon the condition that the State construct the said road, or cause it to be constructed within the term of ten years.

The road is to run from the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal, to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with branches of the same to Chicago, Lake Michigan, and to Galena on the Mississippi river.

One million has been already expended on the southern division of this line of road, a large part of which work is still in good preservation and will lessen the cost of construction. The southern section of 100 miles will not require more than six or seven hundred thousand dollars to complete it. The lands would be offered for sale as the work progressed through them.

A plan similar to the arrangement made with the State by the holders of canal bonds for the completion of the canal would probably meet with favor from the Legislature. The lands granted by Congress and the right of way with the land itself, would thus be placed in the hands of trustees, selected in part by the creditors and in part by the State, to secure, first, the payment of the money advanced by the bondholders with the interest and next, the bonds of the State, which may be registered by the holders advancing the money.

The outstanding liabilities of the State, other than the Illinois and Michigan canal bonds registered, and not including arrears of interest, styled "Interest Bonds," does not vary much from eight to ten millions of dollars, and a cash advance of twenty-five per cent., by the holders of these securities on the amount held by them respectively, would produce the required amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of the railroad.

CONTRAST BETWEEN 1678 AND 1849.
In 1678 a coach for passengers ran between Edinburgh and Glasgow; forty-four miles, drawn by six horses, and performed the journey, to and fro, in six days. In 1750, the stage coach was thirty-six hours in performing the journey between the two cities. In 1849, this same journey is made in one hour and a half.

In 1763 but one stage coach run between Edinburgh and London, and started once a month from each city. It took a fortnight to perform the journey. In 1834, there were seven daily coaches between these cities, performing the journey. In 1849 this same journey is performed in twelve hours.

California—Desperate Fight with the Indians—Five Americans Killed.

A letter has been received lately from California, at New York, giving an account of a dreadful engagement between a party of Americans, and the Indians in the neighborhood of the H. vannah river, the tract which those Indians inhabit has never yet been thoroughly explored. The party of Americans who entered it on the present occasion received a hostile reception from the Indians; five of the party having been killed in the first encounter. The Americans, having received a reinforcement, renewed the attack; when after a short engagement, the Indians were completely routed. Sixty of their number were either killed in the engagement or taken prisoners. The prisoners were all shot down.

THE BARGAIN.

"What have you there, husband?" said Mrs. Courtland to her thrifty and careful spouse, as the latter paused in the open door to give some directions to a couple of porters who had just set something on the pavement in front of the house.

"Just wait a moment and I'll tell you. Here, Henry! John! bring it in here," and the two porters entered with a beautiful sofa, nearly new.

"Why, that is a beauty, husband! How kind you are!"

"It's second-handed, you perceive; but it's hardly soiled—no one would know the difference."

"It's just as good as new. What did you give for it?"

"That's the best part of it. It is a splendid bargain. It didn't cost a cent less than a hundred dollars. Now, what do you think I got it for?"

"Twenty dollars?"

"Guess again."

"Fifty?"

"No. Try again."

"But what did you give for it, dear?"

"Why, only twenty dollars!"

"Well, now, that is a bargain."

"Ain't it, though? It takes me to get the things cheap, continued the prudent Mr. Courtland, chuckling with delight.

"Why, how in the world did it go off so low?"

"I managed that. It ain't every one that understands how to do these things."

"But how did you manage it, dear? I should like to know."

"Why, you see, there were a great many other things there, and among the rest some dirty carpets. Before the sale I pulled over these carpets and threw them upon the sofa; a good deal of dust fell from them, and made the sofa look fifty per cent worse than it really was. When the sale was commenced, there happened to be but few persons there, and I asked the auctioneer to sell the sofa first, as I wanted to go, and would bid for it if it were sold then. Few persons bid freely at the opening of a sale."

"What's bid for this splendid sofa?" he began.

"I'll give you fifteen dollars for it," said I. "It's not worth more than that, for it's dreadfully abused."

"Fifteen dollars! fifteen dollars! only fifteen dollars for the beautiful sofa!" he went on; and a man next to me bid seventeen dollars. I let the auctioneer cry the last bid for a few minutes, until I saw he was likely to knock it down.

"Twenty dollars!" said I, and that's as much as I'll go for."

"The other bidder was deceived by this as to the real value of the sofa, for it did look dreadfully disfigured by the dust and dirt, and consequently the sofa was knocked off to me."

"That was admirably done, indeed!" said Mrs. Courtland, with a bland smile of satisfaction at having obtained the elegant piece of furniture at so cheap a rate. "And it's so near a match, too, for the sofa in our front parlor."

This scene occurred at the residence of a merchant in this city, who was beginning to count his fifty thousands. Let us look on the other side of the picture.

On the day previous to this sale, a widow lady with one daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl about seventeen, were seated on a sofa in a neatly furnished parlor in Hudson street. The mother held in her hand a small piece of paper, on which her eyes were intently fixed; but it could be readily perceived that she saw not the characters that were written upon it.

"What is to be done, ma?" at length asked the daughter.

"Indeed, my child, I cannot tell. The bill is fifty dollars, and has been due, you know, for several days. I haven't got five dollars, and your bill for teaching the Miss Leonard's cannot be presented for two weeks, and then it will not amount to this sum."

"Can't we sell something more, ma?" suggested the daughter.

"We have sold all our plate and jewelry, and now I'm sure I don't know what we can dispose of, unless it be something that we really want."

"What do you say to selling the sofa, ma?"

"Well, I don't know. Florence. It doesn't seem right to part with it. But perhaps we could do without it."

"It will readily bring fifty dollars, I suppose?"

"Certainly. It is of the best wood and workmanship, and cost one hundred and forty dollars. Your father bought it a short time before he died, and that is less than two years past, you know."

"I should think it would bring nearly one hundred dollars," said Florence, who knew nothing of auction sacrifices; "and that would give us enough, besides paying the quarter's rent, to keep us comfortably until some of my bills become due."

That afternoon the sofa was sent, and on the next afternoon Florence went to the auctioneer to receive the money for it.

"Have you sold that sofa yet, sir?" asked the timid girl, in a low hesitating voice.

partly to accept the highest offer. But few buyers of bargains think of care about taking this view of the subject.

Romance in Shipwreck.

Many interesting as well as painful incidents connected with the explosion and wreck of the Pulaski steamer, [which occurred some ten or fifteen years ago,] are related by those who were saved from destruction. Amongst others, the following is told of Mr. Ridge, from New Orleans, and a Miss Onslow, from some of the southern States, two of the unfortunates who were picked up on the fifth day, about fifty miles from land. It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been sitting on the deck alone for half an hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman, who was walking near him at the time of the explosion, was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated nearly over the side of the boat and stunned. He recovered immediately, as he supposed, when he heard some one remark—"Get out the small boat—she is sinking." He was not acquainted with a solitary individual in the boat. Under such circumstances, it was natural to suppose he would feel quite as much concern for himself as any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety, and was about to step into it, when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times, during the passage, arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman, who was walking on deck and blown overboard. He sprang towards her to take her into the small boat; but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some of her friends. During the fruitless search, the small boat shoved off. The night rang with the prayers and shrieks of the helpless and drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of small rope. Hope, like the expiring spark, brightened again. He caught up the rope, lashed together a couple of settees—threw them upon a piece of an old sail, and a small empty cask, and thus equipped, launched upon the element.

It was all the work of a moment. He believed death inevitable, & that effort was his last grasp for life. His vessel bore him up much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape, such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his ark—swam but twice his length—seized his object, and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders only above the water.

The female was the young lady for whom he had lost a passage in the small boat. She fancied their boat would be unable to support them both, and said—"You will have to let me go to save yourself." He replied—"We live, or we die together."

Soon after they drifted upon a piece of the wreck, probably a part of the same floor or partition, torn asunder by the explosion. This, with the aid of the settees fastened beneath it, proved sufficient to keep them out of the water. About this time, one of the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said no; she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea, without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching sun.

Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but half an hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattered pieces of the wreck. The small boats were on their way towards the shore—their own craft being light and lightly loaded drifted far away from a scene indelibly heart-rending, and which he still shudders to think of.

At daylight nothing was visible to them but the heavens and a waste of waters. In the course of the day they came in sight of land, and for a time were confident of reaching it; but during the succeeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning it vanished again, and with it all their lively hopes of escaping their dreadful dilemma. On the third day a sail bore in sight, but she was entirely beyond hailing distance. When found, they were sadly burned by the sun—starved and exhausted though in possession of their faculties, and able to move and talk. But their pain and suffering was not without a pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come, and there is no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided in sustaining them so well such a length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed—the risk he ran—the danger he incurred, and, above all, the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life, strangers as they were to each other, at the imminent hazard of his own, elicited from her at once the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude toward him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns nowhere else as it burns in woman's bosom.

On the other hand, her good sense, her fortitude, and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate that awaited them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be despised nor deferred. And there, upon the "waters wild," amid the terrors which surrounded, and the fate which threatened them, in the presence of an all seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love, and declare, if their lives were spared, the destiny which misfortune had united, should then be made inseparable.

After their rescue he informed her that a sense of duty impelled him to apprise her, that, by the misfortune which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth [amounting to \$25,000] that he was "in poverty to his lips"—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals; and, painful as was the thought of separation to him, he offered to release her from her engagement, if it was her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this world to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together! He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again, and if the joy, more than he could express, which he felt at finding her so willing to follow her engagement, which, it is said, was soon after consummated. It was not till then that he was made acquainted with the fact that his lady love was heiress to an estate worth \$200,000.

The census of Buffalo shows the population of that place to be 42,366.

Belpre and Cincinnati Railroad.

The following has been sent us by an old and esteemed friend, for publication. As the subject of which it treats is merely local, it may not be of much interest to the majority of our readers; still, if the assertions which are made can be substantiated as facts, and there has been injustice done the Bainbridge folks, it will do no harm to publish the communication, will be a gratification to our friends and may assist them in obtaining their rights. The article is clipped from the Highland News:

To the Council of the city of Cincinnati, and the counties of Ross, Vinton, Athens and Washington, and the stockholders in general of the Belpre and Cincinnati Railroad Company, appealing:

The undersigned have come into the possession of some very important facts in relation to the southern route of said road from Hillsborough to Chillicothe, which have not been heretofore acted upon by the old Board, in the partial location on the northern route. The Board was influenced by the representation made in the report of Messrs. Jacques and Ostrander, and by the local influence and personal exertions of the people on that line. By reference to that report, it will be seen that the estimates are based on a line run down the valley of Paint creek, by Mr. Arthur, in which he crossed the creek five times, (instead of 3 times, and can be made by crossing only once) in which line Mr. Arthur encountered many difficulties, requiring much embankment, heavy fills, and much masonry, to protect and secure the road from inundation, while the route surveyed by Mr. Jacques is the highest and best, and is free from all this excessive embankment, protection and inundation, as will appear by comparison of the two estimates. That made upon the survey of Arthur, and acted upon by the Board, on the 21st of May last, estimates the cost on the southern line \$649,282 25, while that made by Mr. Jacques is \$523,307 72, without 1 1/2 miles siding, \$18,000. And on this line of Mr. Jacques, Mr. Arthur made a saving, in running from Hillsborough to Bainbridge, of \$17,000, making Mr. Jacques' line cost \$540,307 72, making a difference in favor of the southern line by those two surveys, of \$124,954 53, and a difference in favor of the southern route over the northern, of \$100,050 08.*

Again, there is a difference of thirty or forty thousand dollars in favor of the southern route, in the convenience of materials and the removal of the earth, the north being stiff clay and limestone rock, the south being light loam and sand for the principal part of the way. These being facts that the undersigned are ready to establish at any time, they ask the question, why should the new Board abide the decision of the old Board, when there is manifest error in their proceedings? and why should not the stockholders investigate the facts? Therefore the undersigned appeal to the new Board of Directors, and say they are prepared to show the aforesaid facts, and hereby earnestly solicit the investigation of them by the new Board.

Therefore we offer the following reasons and inducements for the alteration of the location of said road:

1st A saving in the construction of \$120,000.

2d We offer a subscription to the capital stock of from \$110,000 to 120,000.

3d A road 3 1/2 miles shorter by measurement, and 3 1/2 miles shorter by equation, and having 173 feet less ascension on a declension, and making 1-5 in running time and 1-5 in freight.

4th 20,000 tons freight per annum more than on the northern route, on account of the water power and such other materials peculiar to the country.

5th A great saving in the repairs, and a gain in the profits, and an increase of business on the whole line.

To recapitulate then, we would say \$120,000 saving in the construction, 7 miles or 11 2/3 minutes in travel time; 30,000 tons additional freight per annum; 3 1/2 miles less expenses per annum; \$110 to 120,000 capital stock to the company; a greater dividend to the stockholders; and a greater increase in the freight and travel. Your undersigned believe these statements to be true, and have full confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the present Board, to believe they will take the subject into consideration, and upon a thorough investigation of the facts will find that it will be greatly to the interest of the company to locate upon the southern line,

* Arthur's line south side Paint creek, \$649,282 25
Ostrander's northern line \$624,367 80
Jacques S. line \$523,307 72
Add 1 1/2 miles siding 18,000

541,207 72

Cheaper in the survey between Hillsborough and Bainbridge, 17,000 \$54,307 72

Cheaper than northern line \$100,050 08

JOHN BENNER,
G. B. COBB,
W. M. FITZWILLIAM,
ELIJAH ROCKHOLD,
J. P. PEARCE,
J. M. MELLSON,
J. G. STOCKTON,
J. G. WHITE,
JOS. PLATTER,
A. PLATTER.